

RIGHT-HAND PUNCH PUTS JOHNSON OUT

Jess Willard, Kansas Cowpuncher,
Wrists Heavyweight Cham-
pionship From Negro.

KNOCKOUT BLOW IS CLEAN

Alien Crowd Sees Title Brought
Back to White Race by
American.

HAVANA, April 5.—Jack Johnson, exile from his own country, to-day lost his claim to flint fame as the heavy-weight champion of the world. The title was wrested from him by Jess Willard, the Kansas cowboy, the biggest man who ever entered the prize ring, and a "white hope" who at last has made good.

The day after to-morrow Johnson, his wife and a little group of friends will sail for Marlinque, there to await passage back to France, where Johnson proposed to lead the life of a farmer. There is no doubt he is through with the ring.

Willard is going back to the United States to win the fortune denied him to-day when Johnson got \$30,000 before the fight started. Willard took only a small share of the gate receipts. Just what his share was is not known.

To-day's fight probably has no parallel in the history of ring battles. For twenty rounds Johnson punched and pounded Willard at will, his blows grew perceptibly less powerful, though as the fight progressed until, at last, he seemed unable or unwilling to go on.

Johnson stopped leading, and for three or four rounds the battle was little more than a series of plastic poses of white and black gladiators. So it was until the twenty-fifth round, when Willard got one of his widely swinging, wind mill, right-hand smashes to Johnson's heart. This was the beginning of the end.

JOHNSON SEES FINISH

AND SENDS WIFE HOME
When the round closed Johnson sent word to his wife that he was all in. He told her to start for home. She was on the way out, and was passing the ring in the twenty-sixth round when a stunning left to the jaw caused Johnson to crumple on the floor of the ring, where he lay, partly under the ropes, until the referee counted ten and held up Willard's hand in token of his newly won laurels.

There is much discussion to-day among the followers of the fighting game as to whether Johnson was really knocked out.

In the sense of being smashed into unconsciousness, he certainly was not put out. The consensus of opinion is that Johnson knew there was no probability of his winning, so when knocked down he chose to take the count rather than rise and stand further punishment. A second or two after Jack Welsh, the referee had counted ten, Johnson got up. It was well he did so, for a moment later a rush of spectators to the fighting platform all but smothered the pugilists.

For an instant it seemed as if trouble was threatened, but soldiers jumped into the ring and formed circles around the fighters.

CROWDS LINE STREETS

AND CHEER CHAMPION
Under escort of the soldiers, Willard and Johnson went to their dressing-rooms, while the crowd cheered and broke into Willard's room. Johnson was escorted half-way to the city from the Mariano race track, where the fight was held, by a troop of Cuban cavalry. Crowds lined the streets and the new white champion was loudly cheered. He was decidedly the favorite all through the fight, and to-night is the hero of the city.

Automobiles returning to the city from the fight flew white flags, and thus the news spread far and wide that the white challenger had beaten the negro champion. As Willard came along the crowds of spectators waved flags and handkerchiefs tied to sticks. Willard probably is the most modest champion who ever stepped out of a prize ring, taking his victory as philosophically as he had looked forward to the fight. Neither he nor Johnson appeared to be badly damaged by the battle. The new champion's lip, right ear and left cheek showed slight cuts, a drop or two of blood in evidence. In this respect the fight was in great contrast to the Johnson-Jeffries fight at Reno, when Jeffries was cut to pieces and blood splashed over the spectators at the ringside.

NO BIG FIGHT CLEANER,

OR EVEN LESS BRUTAL.
On the contrary, no fight between heavyweights that has gone to a finish was cleaner or less brutal. Johnson's left eye was partly closed in the early rounds, but not sufficiently to interfere with his fighting. His lip also was cut inside, and his famous golden smile faded from a very red setting.

The end of the fight came with a suddenness that surprised spectators. It followed two or three rounds of almost complete idleness on the part of the contestants, and the crowd settled down to a long-drawn-out struggle, believing it would go the limit of the forty-five rounds.

The early rounds were filled with flashes of Johnson's former wonderful speed, and he rained right and left to Willard's body and face, delivering ten blows to one from the big white challenger. Through all the time Willard was on the defensive, and on one occasion Johnson played with him, once standing with guard down, and letting Willard swing at him, only to dodge and laugh at his opponent.

In many respects the fight resulted just as many predicted. Willard and his friends had predicted that if the battle lasted twenty rounds, Johnson would not win. This was based partly on the belief that Willard could stand

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LANE IS OVERRULED

Justice Robb Holds Secretary Cannot Reopen Indian Land Case.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The District Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Justice Robb to-day, reversed a decision of the District Supreme Court, and held that Secretary of the Interior Lane exceeded his powers in attempting to reopen the case of the Interior Secretary after a former Secretary of the Interior had decided the matter. January 11, 1913, the question as to the legal heirs of My Soul Tibault, a Winnebago Indian, who died in February, 1906. The appellate court directs that Secretary Lane recognize and enforce the former decision of the department, and award patents of land to Julia L. Mickadlet and Alma L. Hiebalet, adopted children of the dead Indian, who died without issue.

After the previous decision pieces and nephews asked for a reconsideration, and Secretary Lane reopened the matter. The adopted children began mandamus proceedings, but lost in the trial court. In reversing that decision Justice Robb says: "Apart from the question of the conclusiveness of the decree of adoption, we think the Secretary, under the facts stated, was without jurisdiction to reopen the decision of January 11, 1913. There is no averment or pretense that such decision was procured by fraud. The attack is upon a decree of adoption regularly entered by a court of competent jurisdiction in Nebraska. The statute under which the secretary is acting in this case declares that the decision of the department identifying the heirs of a deceased allottee shall be final and conclusive."

KING TO BE TEETOTALER

Will Serve No Wines or Spirits in Any of His Houses After To-Day.

LONDON, April 5.—Teetotalism will be enforced in all the King's households beginning Wednesday. An official announcement just issued, dated April 6, says:

"By the King's command no wines or spirits will be consumed in any of His Majesty's houses after to-day."

With King George's definite decision to abandon the use of alcohol, Great Britain has moved one step nearer to prohibition. The Cabinet will meet on Wednesday, when it is expected government action will be decided on, and public announcement will follow immediately.

Teetotalism is not likely to be the outcome of the Cabinet's deliberation, but a compromise in the shape of stoppage of the sale of spirits, with full liberty in the use of light ales, is almost certain.

Meanwhile, Chancellor Lloyd George has been inundated by letters from persons of all sorts and conditions, pledging themselves to abstinence during the war. His man during the last two days has contained 19,000 such pledges.

ZEPPELIN NOT SATISFIED

Criticizes Engineers and Captains for Way They Handle Airships.

ROMANSCHORN, SWITZERLAND, Friday, April 2 (via Paris, April 5).—Count Zeppelin is not satisfied with the manner in which his airships are being handled. He recently called together his engineers and captains at Friedrichshafen and criticized them on several scores.

The count said the full power of the Zeppelins had not been made use of, and that longer raids than they made heretofore were possible. He also said there was too much of a disposition to await favorable weather conditions.

He believed an attack on London and the lower Thames had been delayed unnecessarily.

The count also is understood to have criticized his captains for retreating from hostile airmen.

GREGORY APPROVES PLAN

Was Devised by Comptroller of Currency, John Skelton Williams.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Attorney General Gregory has approved a plan for a guarantee of national bank deposits which does not require legislation, and does not require banks run sound lines with payment of deposits incurred through banking in other institutions.

The plan was devised by the Comptroller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams. In substance, it provides that national banks which desire to do so may have their deposits guaranteed by a guaranty company. Details have not been divulged.

NOT TO APPEAR IN CHICAGO

Manager of Schumann-Helink and Gluck Sets Rumors at Rest.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, April 5.—The positive statement was made to-day that neither Mme. Schumann-Helink nor Mme. Alma Gluck would appear with the Campagna Opera Company in Chicago next season. This statement was made by a member of the firm which manages both these singers to set at rest unofficial rumors.

PINCHOT FORCED TO LEAVE

Expelled from Belgium by Order of German Authorities.

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, April 5 (via London).—Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States, who it is understood has been acting as special agent for the State Department at Washington in the European war, has been expelled from Belgium by the German authorities.

TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER

French Cavalry Officer Goes Before Court-Martial on Saturday.

PARIS, April 5.—Captain Herail, a French cavalry officer, will be tried by court-martial on Saturday for killing his wife at Compiègne because she persisted in following the army to be near him, in violation of military regulations. For some time after killing her, Herail was a nervous wreck.

URGES ACTION ON BIG FIRE HAZARD

Mayor, in Annual Message, Draws Council's Attention to Faulty Water Distribution.

QUOTES FIRE CHIEF JOYNES

Says City Should Not Wait for Calamitous Fire to Remedy Defect.

In his third annual message, presented last night to the Common Council, Mayor Alsie draws the body's attention sharply to the defects in the water distribution system in the congested value district and the high conflagration hazard under which this section of the city rests. After quoting Fire Chief Joynes on the extent of this deficiency, the Mayor advises:

"Whatever should be done to remedy this condition should be done to the limit of our means before, instead of after, a calamitous fire. Don't let Richmond be listed with those cities that had to be burned up before they could be made to understand their defects in this regard."

NO REASON WHY CITY SHOULD TAKE THIS RISK

"The report of the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Department reveals his former efforts to procure a modern and reliable central office apparatus. He has heretofore reported this apparatus to be antiquated and in bad order, and liable at any time to fall to operate. "It is not pleasant to think of a big fire either to which the engines are not promptly called, or for which they cannot get adequate water. Is there any reason why we should continue to live under either hazard? Yet we live under both."

The Mayor indorses the Fire Board's recommendation that the entire equipment of the Fire Department be motorized as quickly as the means of the city will allow. He reminds the Council that the city is at present without a single reserve engine, and urges that the condition be remedied at the earliest practicable moment.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT COSTS

EACH PERSON 36 CENTS A YEAR

Special attention is called by the Mayor to the abnormally high death rate of the negro race. The excellent work of the Health Department in the steady reduction of the typhoid rate is commented on, as is the careful provisions for safeguarding the milk supply. The Mayor shows that the cost of the Health Department is 36 cents per year for every man, woman and child in the city.

The Mayor says that he hopes to arrange for city-planning exhibition early this spring and that he is firm in the faith that when once the idea is grasped of the performance of Richmond, there will be none so blind as not to see the wisdom of city planning.

The report which embraces sixteen typewritten pages, summarizes the salient features of the separate departmental reports, and presents in brief compass a review of the city's activities during the past year.

TEXT OF MAYOR'S MESSAGE TO COUNCIL

The complete text follows:

To the Honorable Council of the City of Richmond:

Gentlemen,—In compliance with the requirements of law, I have the honor to communicate to you the general statement annually required of the Mayor.

A retrospective view of Richmond in 1914, a second successive year of great general business depression, discloses most gratifying record. Our jobbing trade shows an increase over the previous year, the manufacturing trade a decrease; but a combination of the two shows a net decrease of less than 1 per cent. The retail trade reported general gains, some of our largest firms having had the best year of their existence.

Two events of the year that stand out most conspicuously were the selection of Richmond as a regional bank city by the Federal Reserve Board, whereby she became the financial capital of the Fifth Reserve District, composed of the District of Columbia, the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and all of West Virginia except four counties, and the successful conclusion of the annexation cases, whereby her area was more than doubled and her population largely increased.

COMMENDS DEMONSTRATION OF COMMUNITY SPIRIT

Both of these results were attained by fine demonstration of community spirit which so pervades the excellent teamwork behind the movements that they became irresistible.

A notable addition to municipal activities was the creation by the Council of the Municipal Employment Bureau for the purpose of giving to unemployed persons official and organized aid in securing employment free of cost. Mr. Dickie, the manager, and Mr. Pollard, the clerk of the bureau, spent several days studying the organization and workings of the New York City Bureau, probably the best organized and most efficient in the United States, through the courtesy of Walter L. Sears, its manager, for which kindness I return Richmond's thanks to Mr. Sears. Returning home, they modeled our bureau as nearly as possible on the New York plan, and have already begun to render this long-needed public service.

SOLD BONDS LAST YEAR

AGGREGATING \$1,850,000

The report of the City Auditor shows a receipts and disbursements account of \$6,024,022.80, with a cash balance on hand February 1, 1915, of \$253,386.06 (see Table "D" of the report). City bonds to the amount of \$405,000 matured during the year, and the debt

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GERMANS DESTROY ITALIAN STEAMER

Report Causes Profound Impression in Genoa, and There Are Fears of Reprisals.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK

Russians Apparently Making Steady Progress in Carpathian Passes.

GENOA, April 5 (via Paris, April 6).—News was received here to-day that a German submarine had sunk the Italian steamer Luigi Parodi, which left on January 22 with a cargo of coal. The report has caused a profound impression here, and there are many expressions of resentment.

Great excitement prevails, and the authorities have taken strong measures to protect the German colony and German ships from the possible execution of reprisals. Nothing is known as to the fate of the crew of the Luigi Parodi, which was made up entirely of Genoese.

The Luigi Parodi was a steamer of 2,672 tons. She sailed from Baltimore on January 22, her destination being given as Augusta, Sicily. The latest marine records report her as overdue, apparently nothing further having been heard from her.

If the Luigi Parodi was sunk by a German submarine, it would seem to indicate that Germany's underwater boats are covering a wide field of operations.

ITALIAN TROOPS ASSEMBLING ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER

CHIASO, SWITZERLAND, April 5 (via Paris).—The assembling of Italian troops on the Austrian frontier is continuing with the greatest activity. All houses of peasants in the districts bordering the confines affected have been occupied by soldiers.

This information reaches Chiaso from the same source that still more important military activity is under way. Information on this point is refused transmission by the Italian censors.

The prohibition of the publication of army and navy movements, which went into effect on March 31, is being enforced strictly. Regiments from Rome, Naples, and even Calabria, now are camping along the Austrian border.

The concentration of troops is so complete that it includes full supplies of ammunition, hospitals and airplanes. In view of these preparations, should the government order the "red mobilization," so-called, because the mobilization is being carried out in red letters—it merely would be a formality.

Russians Making Progress IN CARPATHIAN STRUGGLE

LONDON, April 5.—The attention of the public is being directed toward the struggle for the Carpathian passes, where the Russians apparently are making steady progress, despite obstinate resistance by the Austrian and German troops.

The Russians are on the Hungarian side of both the Dukla and Lupkow Passes, and, aided by re-enforcements, are gaining the heights which dominate Uzsok Pass. Even the Austrian official report admits that fighting is taking place in the Laborca Valley, south of Lupkow Pass, while the Russians to-night announce the capture of Cisma, an important station on the high mountains, between Lupkow and Uzsok Passes, where they captured much munitions and provisions.

Russians also are advancing from Dukla Pass on Bartfeld, at the head of the line of the railway running from Hungary, and fighting not far from Mosabator. On Saturday and Sunday they captured the Carpathians upwards of 3,000 prisoners. They also claim another success in Bukovina, and the capture of another thousand prisoners, while the Austrians also assert they repulsed a Russian force which attempted to cross the Dniester.

IN REGION THAT FEW DAYS AGO WAS OCCUPIED BY GERMANS

The Russians also are making progress in Northern Poland, the German retelling of the repulse of a Russian force near Mariampol, west of the region that a few days ago was in the possession of the Germans.

Comparative calm continues in the west. The French have little to report. The Germans announce the repulse of French attacks in the Woeyve region.

The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, now under the Turkish flag, again have been out in the Black Sea, and exchanged shots with the Russian fleet off the Crimean coast.

The German submarine U-31 has replaced the U-25 off the west coast of England, and during the day reports were received of the sinking by this boat of the Russian bark Hermes and the steamer Olive, both small vessels.

The Bulgarians have explained that the recent raid into Serbia was the work of rebels, and have promised to disarm them when they reach the Bulgarian frontier.

DISPATCHES REPORT NO CHANGE IN DARDANELLES SITUATION

BERLIN, April 5 (by wireless).—The Overseas News Agency to-day gave out the following:

"Constantinople dispatches say there has been no change in the Dardanelles situation. The Russian fleet, after its operations before the Bosporus, undertook on March 30 a further attack on Ereghli, a Black Sea port, in Asia Minor. A total of 2,000 shots were fired. Mine barges in the port were sunk, and four houses on shore were damaged. There were no casualties, and coal is coming from Ereghli as usual. A Russian aviator was driven off by a fire from the shore. The Russian fleet retired at noon."

"A message from Athens estimates

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Present Situation in Italy Attracting Much Attention

GREAT excitement has been caused in Genoa by the receipt of a report that a German submarine has sunk the Italian steamer Luigi Parodi.

While the furious struggle in the Carpathian passes in which the Russians appear to be gaining ground, is the dominating feature in the great European struggle, the situation in Italy is attracting much attention.

The Italian government continues actively assembling troops on the Austrian frontier, according to reports reaching Chiaso, Switzerland, from Italian sources.

A report received in Berlin says the British battleship Lord Nelson, stranded inside the Dardanelles Strait, has been destroyed by Turkish shore guns.

In the Carpathian contest the Russians are fighting on the Hungarian side of both the Dukla and Lupkow Passes. The latest Russian official statement announces the capture of Cisma, which is about fifteen miles east of Lupkow, and is an important railway station.

TOLL OF ABOUT 100 LIVES TAKEN BY GREAT STORM

No Word to Give Hope That the Prins Maurits, With Forty-Nine Persons on Board, Is Safe.

SEARCH FOR VESSEL IN VAIN

Bodies of Five of the Fifteen Missing Men of the Edward Luckenbach Washed Ashore—Reports of Other Casualties Feared.

NEW YORK, April 5.—With all hope for the safety of the Royal Dutch West Indies steamer Prins Maurits abandoned, the toll of human life in the great storm which swept the Atlantic seaboard on Friday and Saturday was believed to-night to total nearly 100 persons.

Not a word to give hope that the Prins Maurits and the forty-nine persons aboard might be safe had been received, while more vessels told of how they had rushed to the location given in the wireless call for aid, only to find no trace of the vessel.

Hope also has been abandoned for the safety of the fifteen missing men left on board the tug Edward Luckenbach, which was wrecked off False Cape, Va. The bodies of five of the crew have washed ashore.

MEN ABOARD TAMPIO ALSO BELIEVED LOST

Thirteen men aboard the barge Tampio, which was drift off the coast of North Carolina when the storm broke, also are believed to have been lost. Vessels searching for the Tampio have been unable to find her, and marine men believe it was impossible for her to have lived through the storm.

Ten lives are known to have been lost when two coal barges broke from the tug Cumberland, and were pounded to pieces off Cape Henlopen, Del. It is feared that other casualties may be reported.

Crews of dozens of barges, schooners and other craft which either went ashore at various points or became waterlogged, were rescued by other vessels or life guards.

The Morgan liner Comus came into port to-day with five members of the crew of the barge Northwest, which broke away from the tug Wellington on Friday and drifted helpless in the storm until sighted yesterday by the Comus off Cape Lookout, N. C.

WHEREABOUTS OF TUG AND BARGES UNKNOWN

The Northwest was bound from Jacksonville to Philadelphia, lumber laden. What became of the tug and barges was unknown to the crew of the Northwest.

The steamer Susa arrived at Philadelphia to-day from Port Antonio, where Captain Axelsson, his wife and two seamen, rescued from the barge Clinton, which was foundered in the storm off the lower Virginia coast. The barge was in tow of the tug Edward Luckenbach. Captain Edward T. Dicks and seven men of the crew of the four-masted schooner Rob Roy were landed at Newport News to-day by the American steamer West-day, which rescued them at sea Sunday from their waterlogged schooner. The Rob Roy was bound from Jacksonville for Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN AND TWO OF CREW LOST AT POTOMAC'S MOUTH

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Captain John T. Dowdy, of Baltimore, and two of the crew of the schooner Mary S. Ewing were lost when the vessel sank off Point Lookout at the Potomac's mouth during the gale last Saturday.

She was in tow of the tender Ivy, of the lighthouse service, when she sank.

CARGO KEPT VESSEL AFOAT

NOIRFOK, VA., April 5.—With the five-masted schooner M. D. Cressey, of Bath, Maine, half submerged at Diamond Shoals Lightship, Captain E. C. Avery and crew of eleven men are being rescued by the cutter of the Cressey now would be at her cargo, and the crew probably lost. She was loaded with railroad ties, and while the vessel was filled with water during the gale of Friday night, the lumber kept her afloat. She was picked up off Bodie's Island on Saturday by the steamer Louis Thurlow, which was bound from New York to San Francisco, and, after anchoring at Diamond Shoals, the members of the crew were taken aboard the Thurlow and carried to that city.

"The sea was one of the worst I ever

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U. S. TAKES ISSUE WITH ALLIES ON EMBARGO DECREE

Protest Against British Order in Council Made Public.

OF GRAVE IMPORTANCE TO NEUTRAL NATIONS

Note Declines to Admit Right to Halt All Commerce With Germany.

WOULD SEEK FULL REPARATION

Possibilities of Serious Interruption of American Trade Referred To.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The United States government to-day made public its note to Great Britain, announcing that it would not admit either the right of the allies of their claims for justification in placing an embargo on all commercial intercourse between Germany and neutral countries.

"To admit it," says the communication, "would be to assume an attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain, which obviously would be inconsistent with the solemn obligation of the United States in the present circumstances, and for Great Britain to make such a claim would be for her to abandon and set at naught the principles for which she constantly and earnestly has contended in other times and circumstances."

The note reviews at length the legal situation of a blockade of belligerent territory, and a virtual blockade of neutral coasts. In conclusion, the United States states its expectation that Great Britain, after having considered "the possibilities of serious interruption of American trade," under the order in council, "will take the steps necessary to avoid them, and in the event that they should unhappily occur, will be prepared to make full reparation for every act which, under the rules of international law, constitutes a violation of neutral rights."

MEASURE NO EXCUSE FOR UNLAWFUL ACTION

The American communication interprets the circumstances under which Great Britain claims to be justified in adopting retaliatory measures toward her enemies as "merely a reason for certain extraordinary activities" by her naval forces, "and not an excuse for or a prelude to any unlawful action."

"If the course of the present enemies of Great Britain," the note adds, "should prove, in fact, to be tainted by illegality and disregard of the principles of war sanctioned by enlightened nations, it cannot be supposed, and this government does not for a moment suppose, that His Majesty's government would wish the same taint to attach to their own actions."

Ambassador Sharp, at Paris, was instructed to present a copy of the American note to Great Britain, the French admiralty, whose decrees had not been received officially in Washington, but it was understood here to be identical with the British order in council, and the American government, therefore, made similar reply.

TEXT OF BRYAN'S NOTE TO AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

"Department of State,

"Washington, March 30, 1915.

"You are instructed to deliver the following to His Majesty's government in reply to your numbers 1795 and 1798 of March 15:

"The government of the United States has given careful consideration to the subjects treated in the British notes of March 13 and March 15, and to the British order in council of the latter date.

"These communications contain matters of grave importance to neutral nations. They appear to menace their rights of trade and intercourse, not only with belligerents, but also, one another. They call for frank comment, in order that misunderstandings may be avoided. The government of the United States deems it its duty, therefore, speaking in the sincerest spirit of friendship, to make its own view and position with regard to them unmistakably clear.

"The order in council of the 15th of March would constitute, in its provisions, to be actually carried into effect as they stand, a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area, and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace.

"This government takes it for granted that there can be no question what those rights are. A nation's sovereignty over its own ships and citizens under its own flag on the high seas in time of peace is, of course, unlimited, and that sovereignty suffers no diminution in time of war, except insofar as the practice and consent of civilized nations has limited it by the recognition of certain now clearly determined rights, which it is conceded may be exercised by nations which are at war.

RIGHT OF VISIT AND SEARCH CONCEDED TO BELLIGERENTS

"A belligerent nation has been conceded the right of visit and search, and the right of capture and condemnation, and upon examination a neutral vessel is found to be engaged in unnatural service, or to be carrying contraband of war intended for the enemy's government or armed forces. It has been conceded the right to establish and maintain a blockade of an enemy's ports and coasts, and to capture and condemn any vessel taken in trying to break the blockade. It is even conceded the right to detain and take to its own ports for judicial examination all vessels which it suspects, for substantial reasons, to be engaged in

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